



Photo NPS/Peaco

## The New Canyon Visitor Education Center

Opening August 25, the new Canyon Visitor Education Center will be “geology central” for the park—full of exhibits explaining the volcano and natural forces that shaped Yellowstone. You helped make it happen! Your entrance fee dollars supported the center’s renovation and upgrade. See page 9 for more information about this exciting addition to Yellowstone.

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### Yellowstone National Park’s Mission

Preserved within Yellowstone National Park are Old Faithful and the majority of the world’s geysers and hot springs. An outstanding mountain wildland with clean water and air, Yellowstone is home of the grizzly bear and wolf and free-ranging herds of bison and elk. Centuries-old sites and historic buildings that reflect the unique heritage of America’s first national park are also protected. Yellowstone National Park serves as a model and inspiration for national parks throughout the world.

### Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.



Photo courtesy C. Duckworth

### SPEED KILLS

more than 100 bears, elk, bison, deer, moose, wolves each year

**SLOW DOWN**  
and save a life

### Help Protect Wildlife Near Roads

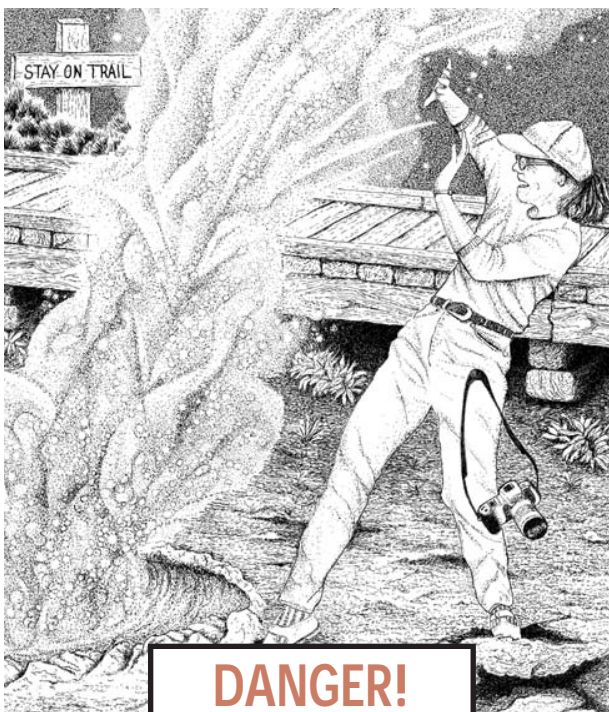
- ◆ Always expect animals to be on or near the road.
- ◆ Follow the speed limit.
- ◆ Increase caution at night and during wet or wintry conditions.



# Be Safe! and legal

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NPS/T.Madsen

## SCALDING WATER

**Beautiful but deadly:** Yellowstone's hydrothermal features can kill you. Their waters are frequently near or above boiling. Their crust is thin, breaks easily, and often overlies scalding water.

- ◆ **Stay on boardwalks and designated trails.** They protect you and delicate formations.
- ◆ **Keep your children close to you at all times;** make sure they understand the danger.
- ◆ **Pets are prohibited** in hydrothermal areas.
- ◆ **Swimming** or bathing is prohibited in hydrothermal pools or streams where water flows entirely from a hydrothermal spring or pool.
- ◆ **Where swimming is allowed, swim at your own risk.** Yellowstone's natural waters tend to be very hot or very cold, and immersion in extreme temperature water can be fatal. Thermal water can also harbor organisms that cause a fatal meningitis infection or Legionnaires' disease. Exposing your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam increases your risk of burns and infection.

## TOXIC GASES

**Toxic gases exist in Yellowstone.** Dangerous levels of hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide have been measured in some hydrothermal areas. *If you feel sick, leave the location immediately.*

## CAUTION: Wildlife Jams

Wild animals are dangerous. To protect yourself and wildlife, follow these guidelines when viewing or photographing roadside animals, whether you are alone or in a wildlife jam:

- ◆ Park in established turnouts and make sure your car is completely off the paved roadway.
- ◆ Make sure you put your vehicle into park, and engage your parking brake.
- ◆ If you exit your vehicle, stay near your vehicle so you can get inside if the bear or other wildlife approaches.
- ◆ Avoid being struck by a moving vehicle—do not stand in the roadway to view or photograph wildlife.
- ◆ Never surround, crowd, approach, or follow wildlife.
- ◆ Don't block an animal's line of travel.
- ◆ Do not run or make sudden movements—this may cause predators to attack.
- ◆ If other people in the area are putting you in danger, leave the scene and/or notify a park ranger.
- ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.

## Watch Wildlife Safely

Please remember that Yellowstone is not a zoo and the animals are not tame. **Do not approach any wildlife.** View them from the safety of your vehicle. **If an animal reacts to your presence, you are too close.**

Keep your distance and stay safe—and you will see more of an animal's natural behavior and activity.

Each year park visitors are injured by wildlife when they approach animals too closely. **You must stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and at least 25 yards (23 m) away from all other animals—including bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, wolves, and coyotes.**

**BISON** are unpredictable and dangerous; they weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and sprint 30 miles per hour (48 km/h). Visitors are injured every year.

**COYOTES & WOLVES** quickly learn habits like roadside feeding. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of the animal being hit by a vehicle or destroyed by management. *Do not feed any wildlife.*

**BEARS** live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks, do not approach carcasses, and avoid surprising bears in any location or situation.

Page 7, "Bear Country Tips," provides information on precautions and bear encounters.

If you are injured by a bear (regardless of how minor), or if you observe a bear or bear tracks, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone's safety may depend on it.

## Other Rules and Safety Information

**Fishing & Boating** Fishing, boating, and float tubes require permits. Regulations and seasonal restrictions apply to fishing; location restrictions apply to boating and float tubes. See page 6 and park fishing regulations.

**Backcountry Permits** Permits are required for overnight backcountry use. See page 7.

**Bicycling** Bicycling is permitted on established public roads, parking areas, and designated routes; it is not allowed on backcountry trails and boardwalks. For details, ask for the bicycling brochure at a visitor center. Even for short trips, wear safety gear, including helmet and high visibility clothing. Bicycle cautiously: Roads are narrow and winding with few shoulders. Motorists often do not see bicyclists or give them enough space on the road; some pass on hill crests and blind curves. Motor homes or vehicles towing trailers may have wide mirrors. Long distances exist between services and facilities. Elevations range from 5,300 to 8,860 feet (1,615–2,700 m).

**Falling Trees** Avoid areas with dead trees (snags). They may suddenly fall, especially on windy days.

**High Altitude** Most of the park is above 7,500 feet (2,275 m). Allow time to acclimate; be aware of your physical limitations; don't overexert. Drink plenty of water to forestall dehydration from altitude and dry climate. Stop and rest often.

**Lost & Found** Call 307-344-5387 to report or retrieve items lost in lodging facilities; call 307-344-2109 to report or retrieve items lost in other parts of the park.

**Pets** Pets must be leashed. They are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal basins. Pets are not allowed more than 100 feet from a road or parking area. Leaving a pet unattended and/or tied to an object is prohibited.

**Picnic Areas** Locations are on the Official Map and Guide; those with fire grates are listed in a free handout available at visitor centers. Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all locations. Most picnic areas have vault toilets; only Madison has drinking water. Overnight camping is not allowed in picnic areas.

**Seat Belts** Each vehicle occupant must have a safety belt or child restraint system fastened when the vehicle is in motion.

**Stream Crossings** Check at local ranger stations for current stream conditions.

**Swimming** See "Danger! Scalding Water" at left.

**Theft** Lock your vehicle; keep all valuables hidden; label all valuable property with your name, address, or identification number; report theft or vandalism to a ranger.

**Traffic** Most park roads are narrow, rough, and busy; some steep sections have sharp drop-offs. Ice and road damage occur year-round. Drive cautiously and courteously; you must use pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery and to allow other vehicles to pass. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.

**Weapons** No firearms or weapons, including state-permitted concealed weapons, are allowed in Yellowstone. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle when the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and stored in a manner that prevents ready use. Ammunition must be placed in a separate compartment of the vehicle.

**Weather** Yellowstone's weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become stormy and sometimes snowy. Lightning is common; get off water or beaches and away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees.

## These Actions Are Illegal

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| ◆ speeding (radar enforced)  | ◆ improperly storing food (see page 6)              | ◆ traveling off boardwalks in hydrothermal areas                                  | ◆ spotlighting (viewing with artificial light) elk, deer, or other animals |
| ◆ driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced)            | ◆ violating camping regulations & rules             | ◆ removing or possessing natural (antlers, etc.) or cultural (artifacts) features | ◆ calling in elk by imitating their calls or using buglers                 |
| ◆ leaving detachable side mirrors attached when not pulling trailers | ◆ having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks | ◆ violating fishing regulations   | ◆ imitating wolf howls   |
| ◆ traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle                           | ◆ littering   | ◆ feeding or approaching wildlife   | ◆ using electronic equipment capable of tracking wildlife                  |
|  | ◆ swimming in hydrothermal pools                    |   |  |

## Know These Numbers

25

= the number of YARDS you must stay away from all wildlife—except . . .

100

= the number of YARDS you must stay away from a bear

45

= the maximum speed limit in the park unless otherwise posted

911

= the number to call in an emergency

*Rangers strictly enforce all park regulations to protect you and the park.*



# Planning Your Visit

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NPS Photo

## Just for Children!

### Yellowstone Junior Rangers

Children between the ages of 5 and 12—you are invited to become Junior Rangers! Stop by a park visitor center for details on how you can learn more about Yellowstone. Purchase the official Junior Ranger newspaper for \$3 and complete the program requirements. As Junior Rangers you will be awarded arrowhead-shaped patches—a wolf track patch if you are between the ages of 5 and 7, a bear track if you are between 8 and 12.

### Electronic Field Trips

Attention middle school students! Climb aboard our electronic bus and look through its *Windows Into Wonderland!* Your passport to adventure is [www.WindowsIntoWonderland.org](http://www.WindowsIntoWonderland.org).

Choose from sixteen electronic field trips, including the current feature, “Yellowstone Exposed,” and explore Yellowstone’s history, geology, wildlife, fire ecology, and more. These programs are free of charge and always available.

Mark your calendars for the November 1–3 premiere of “Getting in Hot Water.” This new program showcases the Firehole River as it flows through three of Yellowstone’s major geyser basins. Investigate changes in the river’s water chemistry, temperature, and habitat due to thermal inputs, and learn about the long-range effects of thermal additions on a water source. During the premiere, you can pose online questions and receive responses from subject matter experts. “Getting in Hot Water” is funded by the National Science Foundation through a generous grant to the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

### Expedition: Yellowstone!

Find out about our curriculum-based residential program by visiting [www.ns.gov/yell/ey](http://www.ns.gov/yell/ey).



## Self-Guiding Trails

**Canyon Area** Learn about geology of the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.

**Fort Yellowstone** Explore Mammoth Hot Springs when it was a U.S. Army fort, 1886–1918.

**Fountain Paint Pot** View examples of the four types of hydrothermal features: geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, and mudpots.

**Mammoth Hot Springs** Walk past ever-changing travertine terraces.

**Mud Volcano Area** Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots and hissing fumaroles.

**Norris Geyser Basin** Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park.

**Old Faithful** View Old Faithful then walk trails past hundreds of geysers and hot springs.

**West Thumb Geyser Basin** Witness boiling water beside Yellowstone Lake.

### Forces of the Northern Range

Learn about volcanoes, glaciers, and fire; identify the area’s plants and animals.



## Questions? Ask a ranger at these locations!

### Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on wildlife and history. Films on the park and the national park idea. Call 307-344-2263.

Open daily, except Veteran’s Day (Nov. 11) and Thanksgiving (4th Thursday in November).

Through Sept. 4: 8 AM–7 PM

Sept. 5–Sept. 30: 8 AM–5 PM

October 1 through winter: 9 AM–5 PM

### Canyon Visitor Education Center

Visitor information and bookstore are now available in the new Canyon Visitor Education Center; follow the signs. Call 307-242-2550.

Open daily through Sept. 4: 8 AM–7 PM

Sept. 5–Oct. 8: 9 AM–6 PM; closed thereafter.

### Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, and exhibits on park wildlife and lake geology. Call 307-242-2450.

Open daily through Sept. 4: 8 AM–7 PM

Sept. 5–Sept. 30: 9 AM–6 PM; closed thereafter.

### Grant Visitor Center

Information, bookstore, exhibits, video on the role of fire in Yellowstone. Call 307-242-2650.

Open daily through Sept. 4: 8 AM–7 PM

Sept. 5–Sept. 30: 9 AM–6 PM; closed thereafter.

### Junior Ranger Station (at Madison Information Station)

Open daily through Sept. 4: 9 AM–5 PM

### Madison Information Station

Information and bookstore. Call 307-344-2821.

Open daily through Sept. 30: 9 AM–5 PM

### Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Exhibits at historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession; video shown.

Open daily through Sept. 24: 9 AM–5 PM; closed thereafter.

### Norris Geyser Basin Museum & Information Station

Information, bookstore, exhibits on hydrothermal features of Yellowstone. Call 307-344-2812.

Open daily through Sept. 30: 10 AM–5 PM; closed thereafter.

### Old Faithful Visitor Center

The visitor center is in temporary quarters near the Old Faithful Lodge. Please look for signs or ask for directions upon arriving in the area.

Information, bookstore, and geyser eruption predictions. Film on hydrothermal features.

Call 307-545-2750. Open daily.

Through Sept. 4: 8 AM–7 PM

information window until 8 PM

Sept. 5–Sept. 30: 8 AM–6 PM

October 1–Nov. 5: 9 AM–5 PM

Closed Nov. 6 until mid-December.

### West Thumb Information Station

Information and bookstore.

Open daily through Sept. 30: 9 AM–5 PM; closed thereafter.

### West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center

Information, publications.

NPS rangers available daily.

Through Sept. 4: 8 AM–8 PM

Sept. 5–Nov. 5: 8 AM–4 PM.

Call 406-646-4403.

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce staff available year-round.

Daily, through Sept. 30: 8 AM–6 PM

Monday–Friday, thereafter: 8 AM–5 PM.

Call 406-646-7701.

## Highlights

### Geysers & Hot Springs

The Old Faithful area—home to hundreds of hot springs and geysers—is just one of many “hot” areas in the park. See travertine terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs, acidic features at Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots at Fountain Paint Pot, a giant hot spring at Midway Geyser Basin, colorful West Thumb Geyser Basin, and the boiling Mud Volcano area.

### Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

To see the most famous and spectacular section of this canyon, including the Upper and Lower Falls, stop at overlooks along the North and South Rim roads near Canyon Village. To view the Tower Fall area, drive north from Canyon Village over Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m).

### Yellowstone Lake

Don’t miss the largest high elevation lake (above 7,000 feet) in North America. With the Absaroka Mountains as a stunning backdrop, this area offers boating, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. (Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.) Four visitor areas lie along the lake: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake Village, and Grant Village.

### History

Visit historic sites such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Old Faithful Inn and Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs.

### Wildlife

Now is a spectacular season for watching wildlife. Bison are mating in August—listen and look for them, but stay far away. Elk mate in September, and you may hear bull elk bugling as they compete for females. Birds fly through on timeless migration routes, and ground squirrels, marmots, and chipmunks begin to hibernate.

Look for elk and bison—and the wolves that hunt them—in Hayden and Lamar valleys, and in meadows along rivers. Bears are more solitary but might be spotted in the valleys or meadows too.



NPS/Shade



# Issues in Yellowstone

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## Managing Bison

*Yellowstone's bison are wild and sometimes leave the park. A group of cooperating agencies have agreed to intensively manage bison that leave the park because some bison carry the disease brucellosis. These agencies are committed to reducing the possibility of bison transmitting the disease to domestic livestock.*

The bison management plan was implemented to conserve the Yellowstone bison population and minimize or avoid the risk of Yellowstone bison mixing with livestock on private and public lands surrounding the park. This plan is founded on the principle of adaptive management, which allows refinement of the existing plan as managers and scientists learn more about how bison use winter ranges in Montana, and about the risk of brucellosis transmission between bison and cattle.

According to the plan, bison migrating from the park may be hazed to acceptable habitats. If hazing is not successful, the bison will be captured.

### Winter 2005/2006

During August of 2005, close to 5,000 bison lived in the park. In response to winter weather conditions, hundreds of bison migrated to winter range along and outside the park's north boundary. Park rangers hazed the bison, trying to keep them in the park. When those efforts were unsuccessful, more than 800 bison were captured and shipped to slaughter. An additional 87 calves were sent to quarantine (see below). The loss of this many bison, in addition to those that died from predation, accidents, and the harsh weather conditions, will not threaten the long term conservation of the bison population.

### Other Recent Developments

#### Vaccination

The bison management plan includes a bison vaccination program. State and federal agencies have developed such programs to be used at boundary capture facilities. The National Park Service is

undergoing an environmental study to evaluate vaccinating bison throughout the park using remote delivery methods that do not require handling individual bison.

#### Bison hunt

The state of Montana authorized a bison hunt on public lands outside Yellowstone National Park, which ran November 15 to February 15. A total of 50 permits were issued. Through the hunt, the state can manage bison on low elevation winter ranges within the state.

#### Quarantine

A bison quarantine feasibility study is being conducted outside the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park. A protocol is being tested to certify disease-free bison; if successful, quarantine could enable Yellowstone bison to be part of bison conservation in other places.

#### Status review

In September 2005, the partner agencies in the bison management plan completed a five-year review of management actions. The report noted success in keeping bison and cattle apart, which has protected both Yellowstone's bison population and Montana's brucellosis-free status. The agencies will continue to monitor bison abundance, distribution and movements, and brucellosis prevalence in the population. In addition, they will continue to advance the management program toward greater tolerance for bison on low elevation winter range outside Yellowstone. The federal Record of Decision is available at [www.planning.nps.gov/document/yellbisonrod.pdf](http://www.planning.nps.gov/document/yellbisonrod.pdf)



NPS/Peaco

## FIRE!

- ◆ Large fires burn through Yellowstone's forests every 150–300 years and through grasslands every 25–60 years.
- ◆ Plants, such as lodgepole pine and aspen, are adapted to fire.
- ◆ Each year, lightning starts an average of 34 fires, most of them go out before burning one acre.
- ◆ Suppressing fires reduces the number and variety of plant and animal species.
- ◆ Until the 1970s, park managers believed they had to extinguish fires to preserve park resources.
- ◆ In 1972, scientific research led to the park allowing most natural fires to burn.
- ◆ For the next 10 years, 234 fires burned 35,000 acres.
- ◆ The 1988 fires brought management changes and new opportunities for research.
- ◆ Today, many fires caused by lightning in Yellowstone are allowed to burn as long as they don't threaten people or buildings.
- ◆ To find out more about fire, ask for the free handout, "Fire As a Natural Force" (Yell 288), available at visitor centers.

*Sometimes fires are deliberately set to manage resources. This may happen in August or September at Norris, when a controlled fire will be used to protect the employee housing area by reducing fuels.*

## Yellowstone Open for Winter

Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks are implementing a managed winter use program for the first time since motorized oversnow use began in the parks in the late 1940s. Winter visitors are accessing the parks via the cleanest and quietest snowmobiles commercially available, they are using commercial guides, and snowmobile numbers are limited. This is in sharp contrast to the largely unmanaged program that existed through the winter of 2002–2003. Past types and levels of snowmobile use created unacceptable air pollution, noise, wildlife harassment, and visitor experience concerns. The managed program is under the auspices of a Temporary Winter Use Plan in effect until March 2007.

A new winter planning process is underway. Scoping occurred in summer 2005, and NPS expects to release a draft environmental impact statement for public comment early next year. For more information, go to [www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/winteruse/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/winteruse/index.htm).

### Enjoying Winter

**In a car** Drive from the North Entrance to Cooke City, MT, and enjoy winter scenery and probably see pronghorn, elk, bison, and possibly wolves.

**On skis or snowshoes** Choose from many trails. Information at visitor centers, warming huts, winter trailheads, and at [www.nps.gov/yell](http://www.nps.gov/yell).

**In a snowcoach** Enjoy the warmth and comfort of a snowcoach. You can book a trip with snowcoach operators listed at [www.nps.gov/yell](http://www.nps.gov/yell).

**On a snowmobile** Reserve a guided snowmobile trip to explore Yellowstone's wintry interior. A list of authorized commercial guides is at [www.nps.gov/yell](http://www.nps.gov/yell).

**Staying in Yellowstone** Xanterra Parks & Resorts provides winter lodging in the park. Visit [www.TravelYellowstone.com](http://www.TravelYellowstone.com); call 307-344-7311 or toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375).

## Wolves in Yellowstone

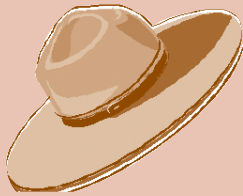


NPS/Peaco

Wolves were restored to Yellowstone in 1995 and are exciting animals to look for and observe. Look in valleys in the early morning and evening. Groups of ravens often gather around wolf-kills, so look for them too.

- ◆ Wolves eat primarily elk, plus some bison, mule deer, and small animals.
- ◆ A wolf's stomach can hold about 20 pounds of meat. So when a pack kills a 500-pound female elk, they can easily fill their bellies and leave a lot of meat for scavengers.
- ◆ Scavengers include ravens, magpies, bald and golden eagles, and coyotes.

Enjoy watching wolves, but stay safe and be aware of how your actions can affect them. See page 2 for more information about watching wildlife in Yellowstone. To find out more about wolves, ask for the free handout, "The Restoration of Wolves" (Yell 244), available at visitor centers.



# Ranger Programs

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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Weds.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Canyon Village</b> <b>The Yellowstone Canyon Talk</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> From a classic viewpoint, enjoy the Lower Falls, the Yellowstone River, and the spectacular colors of the canyon while learning about the area’s geology and history. Discover why artists and photographers have been drawn to this special place. Join the park ranger on the lower platform at Artist Point on the South Rim Drive for this short talk. 🕒 <i>20–30 minutes</i> *11 AM talk geared for families with children of Junior Ranger age.	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/10–9/24	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/11–9/25	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/5–9/26	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/6–9/27	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/7–9/28	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/8–9/29	*11 AM 11:30 AM 2 PM 2:30 PM 9/9–9/30
<b>Canyon Loop Walk</b> <i>Starting Sept. 8</i> Walk along the upper Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, then along an established trail through meadows and forest, finally looping back to the parking area. Explore the geology and natural history of the canyon area, while enjoying a bit of its backcountry. Meet a park ranger at Uncle Tom’s Parking Lot on the South Rim Drive (road to Artist Point). 🕒 <i>2½ hours</i>	9 AM 9/10–9/24	9 AM 9/11–9/25				9 AM 9/8–9/29	9 AM 9/9–9/30
<b>Mammoth Hot Springs</b> <b>Tales of the Travertine Terraces</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> Discover Yellowstone’s colorful geologic past and present through the rain-bow hues of Mammoth Hot Springs. Learn how these dynamic terraces of travertine are unique among the park’s hydrothermal features. Meet at the Liberty Cap rock formation at the base of the hot springs. 🕒 <i>20 minutes</i>	9 AM 10 AM 9/10–9/24	9 AM 10 AM 9/11–9/25	9 AM 10 AM 9/5–9/26	9 AM 10 AM 9/6–9/27		9 AM 10 AM 9/8–9/29	9 AM 10 AM 9/9–9/30
<b>Elk and the Autumn Rut</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> Have you noticed a lot of elk around the Mammoth area? Come learn why these animals congregate here every autumn. Meet the ranger on the Albright Visitor Center front lawn or in the theater if it’s raining. 🕒 <i>20 minutes</i>	3 PM 9/10–9/24	3 PM 9/11–9/25	3 PM 9/5–9/26	3 PM 9/6–9/27		3 PM 9/8–9/29	3 PM 9/9–9/30
<b>Calling in the Cavalry</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> In its early days, Yellowstone National Park was protected by the U. S. Cavalry. Join a ranger to learn about the Army’s role in protecting Yellowstone and the National Park idea. Meet in front of Albright Visitor Center. 🕒 <i>20 minutes</i>	4 PM 9/10–9/24	4 PM 9/11–9/25	4 PM 9/5–9/26	4 PM 9/6–9/27		4 PM 9/8–9/29	4 PM 9/9–9/30
<b>Old Faithful Area</b> <b>Geyser Hill Walk</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> Yellowstone has more hydrothermal features than anywhere else in the world. Learn about Yellowstone’s volcanic history and explore the world of hydrothermal features on this 1¼ mile walk. Meet at the temporary Old Faithful Visitor Center. 🕒 <i>1½ hours</i>	10:30 AM 9/10–9/24	10:30 AM 9/11–9/25	10:30 AM 9/5–9/26	10:30 AM 9/6–9/27	10:30 AM 9/7–9/28	10:30 AM 9/8–9/29	10:30 AM 9/9–9/30
<b>Geysers Galore!</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> Take a quick look at Yellowstone’s fascinating and visible geologic story. Meet in front of the temporary Old Faithful Visitor Center for this outdoor program. 🕒 <i>10 minutes</i>	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/10–9/24	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/11–9/25	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/5–9/26	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/6–9/27	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/7–9/28	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/8–9/29	1:15 PM 1:45 PM 9/9–9/30
<b>Old Faithful Evening Feature</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> Each evening a different aspect of Yellowstone’s wonders will be featured during this 45-minute outdoor talk. Meet the ranger at the benches in front of Old Faithful near the temporary Old Faithful Visitor Center. 🕒 <i>45 minutes</i>	7 PM 9/10–9/24	7 PM 9/11–9/25	7 PM 9/5–9/26	7 PM 9/6–9/27	7 PM 9/7–9/28	7 PM 9/8–9/29	7 PM 9/9–9/30
<b>West Yellowstone</b> <b>Explore Yellowstone!</b> <i>Starting Sept. 5</i> Would you like ideas on how to spend your time in Yellowstone? Meet a park ranger at the Chamber of Commerce Visitor Center (corner of Yellowstone Avenue and Canyon Street) for a talk about what to see and do in the park. 🕒 <i>20–30 minutes</i>	9:30 AM 9/10–9/24	9:30 AM 9/11–9/25	9:30 AM 9/5–9/26	9:30 AM 9/6–9/27	9:30 AM 9/7–9/28	9:30 AM 9/8–9/29	9:30 AM 9/9–9/30

🕒 = Accessible

## Ranger Adventure Hikes (fee)—Old Faithful Area

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED (in person only)

**We do not accept reservations by phone.** Please purchase tickets in advance at the Albright (Mammoth), Old Faithful, Grant, Fishing Bridge, or Canyon visitor centers.

**WHEN:** through September 30

**FEE:** \$15 Ages 16 and older; \$5 Ages 7–15; Free for ages 6 and under

### Fairy Falls Frolic

8 AM, Tuesdays

Ramble along the edge of a spectacular geyser basin and through a thriving young forest to Fairy Falls where water plunges 200 feet over a lava wall. Explore a backcountry hydrothermal area that includes Imperial Geyser.

Area of Park	Old Faithful
Difficulty	Moderate
Duration	5 hours
Total Distance	6.4 miles/10.3 km
Type of Trail	Out and back; maintained trail and off-trail travel.

### Mudpot Special

8 AM, Wednesdays & Saturdays

Pocket Basin reveals a close-up view of colorful hot springs and bubbling mudpots. Experience the wonders of this dynamic geologic area as we explore a backcountry thermal area along the famous Firehole River.

Area of Park	Old Faithful
Difficulty	Moderate (Elevation gain: 40 ft/12 m)
Duration	4–4.5 hours
Total Distance	3 miles/4.8 km
Type of Trail	Out and back; maintained trail and off-trail travel.

### Lone Star Stroll

8 AM, Thursdays

Walk along the scenic Firehole River and visit Lone Star Geyser, one of Yellowstone’s hidden treasures. Its massive geyser cone erupts a sparkling jet of water every few hours. View other backcountry hydrothermal features on an easy stroll along an historic road.

Area of Park	Old Faithful
Difficulty	Easy (Elevation gain: 40 ft/12 m)
Duration	4.5–5 hours
Total Distance	5.8 miles/9.3 km
Type of Trail	Out and back; paved, wide path; open to bicycles.

### Shoshone Lake Discovery

8 AM, Fridays

Take a hike straight into the wilderness of Yellowstone. Follow DeLacy Creek to the pebbly shore of Shoshone Lake, the largest backcountry lake in the United States and a beautiful destination for this backcountry hike.

Area of Park	Between Old Faithful & West Thumb
Difficulty	Moderate (Elevation gain: 200 ft/60 m)
Duration	4.5–5 hours
Total Distance	6 miles/9.6 km
Type of Trail	Out and back; maintained trail.



# Camping & Fishing

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## Campgrounds

	Dates	Fees	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features	RV sites
Bridge Bay*	5/26–9/17	\$17	431	7,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Canyon*	6/9–9/10	\$17	272	7,900	A, F, S/L, G	call for availability & reservations
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/19–10/1	\$34	346	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Grant Village*	6/21–9/24	\$17	425	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Madison*	5/5–10/29	\$17	277	6,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Indian Creek	6/9–9/18	\$12	75	7,300	V	10@ 40'; 35 @ 30'; pull-through
Lewis Lake	6/16–11/5	\$12	85	7,800	V	a few @ 40'
Mammoth	All year	\$14	85	6,200	A, F, G, S	all pull-through
Norris	5/19–9/25	\$14	116	7,500	F, G	2 @ 50' (signed); 5 @ 30'
Pebble Creek	6/9–9/25	\$12	36	6,900	V	some long pull-throughs
Slough Creek	5/26–10/31	\$12	29	6,250	V	14 @ 30', walk through first to assess sites beyond #16

\*Sites you can reserve; price doesn't include tax.

A Accessible sites available  
F Flush toilets  
V Vault toilets  
S/L Pay showers/laundry nearby  
DS Dump station  
G Generators OK 8 AM–8 PM

### First-Come, First-Served

Seven campgrounds are operated by the National Park Service: Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall. You cannot reserve these sites.

### Reservable Sites

You can reserve a site at the five campgrounds operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts, indicated by \* on the chart. For same-day reservations, call 307-344-7311 or ask at any campground registration desk.

For future reservations, call 307-344-7311 or toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375), or write Xanterra Parks & Resorts®, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190; [www.TravelYellowstone.com](http://www.TravelYellowstone.com).

Fishing Bridge RV Park is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

### Overflow Camping

No overflow camping exists in Yellowstone National Park. Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground are not permitted. Camping is often available in neighboring communities and public lands outside the park (see page 13).

### Check-in & Check-out

Check-in any time, but sites may not be available before 10 AM. Registration desks at reservable campgrounds are staffed 7 AM–10 PM, May 30–August 27; 8 AM–9 PM, early and late season.

Check-out time is 10 AM.

### Length of Stay

Camping is limited to 14 days July 1–Labor Day (first Monday in September) and to 30 days the rest of the year; no limit at Fishing Bridge.

### Discounts

Holders of Golden Age and Golden Access passports receive approximately a 50% discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge, where no discounts apply.

### RV Length

Know your total vehicle length—total of trailer and towing vehicle or total of motorhome and towed vehicle. Use the total length to determine which campground can best accommodate your rig.

### Group Camping

Group camping is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay from late May through closing date for organized groups with a designated leader such as youth or educational groups. Fees range from \$49–79 (plus tax) per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required. Write Xanterra Parks & Resorts at P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190; or call 307-344-5437; or email [YNPSA@Xanterra.com](mailto:YNPSA@Xanterra.com).

### Quiet Hours

Each visitor deserves to hear the natural sounds of this beautiful environment. Respect this by complying with the law: generators prohibited 8 PM–8 AM; quiet hours, 10 PM–6 AM. No loud audio devices, or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in seven campgrounds (see chart).

### WARNING: Food & Odors Attract Bears

The future of bears and the safety of you and others depend on you. The following items—new, clean, dirty, empty, or full—may not be left outside, in tents, or in tent trailers at any time, day or night, unless in immediate use:

water & beverage containers • cooking, eating, drinking utensils • stoves & grills • coolers & ice chests • trash • food • cosmetics & toiletries • pet food & bowls • pails, buckets, & wash basins

## Attention Anglers!

**New fishing regulations for 2006—including barbless hooks ONLY.**  
Read them before you Fish. You are responsible for following the rules.

### Fishing Season

Yellowstone's fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. **Exceptions include:** Yellowstone Lake opens June 15; Yellowstone Lake's tributary streams open July 15; Yellowstone River and its tributaries between Canyon and Yellowstone Lake open July 15. Other exceptions exist. Refer to park fishing regulations or the park website for additional information: [www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/fishing/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/fishing/index.htm)

### Fishing Regulations (major changes)

**Park fishing regulations are available at ranger stations, visitor centers, or general stores. They have changed for 2006; obtain a copy and know the rules.**

In Yellowstone, wildlife takes precedence over humans as consumers of fish. All fish are wild (there is no stocking), so sufficient adult fish must remain to reproduce and maintain populations and to assure genetic diversity. These facts require both a philosophical and literal distinction between recreational angling and consuming fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on fishing for native species of wild trout in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National Park have evolved as ongoing research reveals population trends and interrelationships with the rest of the Yellowstone ecosys-

tem. Increasing numbers of anglers have also influenced the development of regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats.

### Permits (some changes this year)

**Fishing** All anglers 16 or older must possess a valid Yellowstone National Park fishing permit to fish in the park; state permits are not valid. 3 days—\$15; 7 days—\$20; annual—\$35. Permits are available at ranger stations, visitor centers, and Yellowstone General Stores.

Anglers 15 or younger have two options: fish without a permit under direct supervision of an adult who has a permit or obtain a free permit that must be signed by an adult. The adult must ensure the child complies with all fishing regulations and provisions.

**Boats & Float Tubes** You must have a permit to use boats and float tubes; their use is limited to a few locations. Obtain these permits in person at: South Entrance, Lewis Lake Campground, Grant Village Backcountry Office, and Bridge Bay Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon, Mammoth, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Bechler Ranger Station, and West and Northeast Entrances. You must have a Coast Guard approved “wearable” personal flotation device for each person on board.



**STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!**

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.  
Clean all recreational equipment.  
[www.ProtectYourWaters.net](http://www.ProtectYourWaters.net)

Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) are plants and animals that are not native to the park and cause irreversible harm to the naturally-functioning ecosystem that exists here. Already, New Zealand mudsnails, whirling disease, and lake trout have resulted in loss of fisheries and closure of areas that once abounded with trout. You can help prevent the spread of these harmful exotic invaders!

### CLEAN YOUR BOAT

### CLEAN YOUR GEAR

Do not release plants, fish, or animals into a body of water unless it came out of that body of water. If you witness a violation, please contact a local park ranger, stop by a visitor center, or call 307-344-7381, dial “0.”



# Exploring Yellowstone

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Many wonders of Yellowstone lay beyond the developed areas and roads, in the backcountry of the park. If you choose to explore this wild wonderland—whether for a few hours or a few weeks—you need to be prepared. Begin by reading the information here, then consult a ranger as you plan your trip.

## Day Hiking

Talk to a ranger at a backcountry office or visitor center before beginning a day hike. Rangers know the trail conditions, the weather forecast, and if areas are closed due to bear activity or because of management activities.

## Overnight Trips

**Permits are required for all overnight trips.**

Obtain a permit at a ranger station not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip. When your permit is issued, you will be given full instructions about backcountry regulations and safety. You can also reserve campsites for future trips for a \$20 fee. To make reservations, check at a ranger station

or write the Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

## Accessibility

Wheelchairs and some types of service animals are allowed in the backcountry. Contact the backcountry office for further information before taking a wheelchair or service animal into the backcountry.

## Backcountry Campfires

You are encouraged to use a camp stove in the backcountry. Campfires are permitted only in established fire pits at certain campsites; you will be given this information when you obtain your overnight permit.

## Pack It In—Pack It Out

You must carry all refuse out of the backcountry, including items partly burned in fire pits (foil, tin, glass, etc.).

## Sanitation

Bury human waste 6 to 8 inches (15–20 cm) below ground and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from water. Dispose of waste water at least 100 feet (30 m) from water or a campsite. Do not pollute lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams by washing yourself, clothing, or dishes in them.

## Stock Use

Not all trails are open to stock. Inquire at backcountry offices and ranger stations.

## Drinking Water

Drinking untreated water may lead to intestinal infection. Either filter it with a good commercial filter, treat it with a chemical treatment such as iodine or chlorine, or boil it at least one minute. Never drink water from a hot spring.

## Hypothermia

Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can result in hypothermia. This rapid loss of body heat can cause death if not treated. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, memory lapses, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Get into dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs of hypothermia.



NPS Photo

## If You Carry Pepper Spray:

- ◆ Use bear pepper spray. Personal self-defense pepper spray is not effective.
- ◆ The canister must be immediately available, not in your pack.
- ◆ It is effective only at distances of 10–30 feet and can be adversely affected by wind, cold temperatures, and age.
- ◆ Follow the manufacturer's instructions, know how to use the spray, and be aware of its limitations, including the expiration date.
- ◆ If you use the spray to stop a bear, leave the area immediately. The spray is effective for a short time and is less effective the second time.
- ◆ It is not a repellent. Don't spray it on people, tents, or backpacks.
- ◆ Carrying bear pepper spray is not a substitute for vigilance and exercising safety precautions.

For more safety tips, see page 2 of this paper. For more backcountry travel details and regulations, stop by a backcountry ranger station or visit [www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/backpack/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/yell/planvisit/todo/backpack/index.htm).



Yellowstone Association

## Explore the Park with the Yellowstone Association Institute

### What is the Yellowstone Association Institute?

The Institute is a nonprofit field school operated in partnership with the National Park Service to provide in-depth learning experiences for Yellowstone visitors. Our goal is to help you understand and enjoy this remarkable place.

### What Makes the Institute Special?

- ◆ We are Yellowstone's official educational partner, with more than three decades of experience offering programs inside the park.
- ◆ Our instructors and naturalist guides are Yellowstone experts, with advanced training and extensive teaching experience.
- ◆ We travel in small groups to provide a high quality educational experience with minimum environmental impact.

### Which of our programs is right for you?

**Lodging & Learning** programs mix just the right amount of education and recreation on your vacation. You'll be based at historic park hotels and taught by naturalist guides who are intimately familiar with Yellowstone.

**Personal Ed-Ventures** immerse families or other small groups in Yellowstone through one-day natural history tours in the northern portion of the park. An Institute naturalist guide will meet you at a predetermined location for your private introduction to park wildlife and ecology.

**Backcountry Courses** take you on a learning adventure in the vast wilderness of the Yellowstone area. Designed to be both light on the land and educational, backcountry courses are taught by a professional outdoor leader and a topic expert.

**Field Seminars** are educational experiences that go deep! Taught by researchers, field biologists, and other experts, field seminars focus on specific subjects such as predator/prey relationships, vegetation of the park, illustrating the wild, and observing wildlife.

**Group Programs** provide educational experiences for your private group. You can choose from a selection of one to multi-day programs throughout the Yellowstone area that are taught by Institute instructors.



Obtain your free course catalog by calling 307-344-2294 or visit us at [www.YellowstoneAssociation.org](http://www.YellowstoneAssociation.org)

## Bear Country Tips

### A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear

Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. If a bear obtains human food even once, it often becomes aggressive about obtaining such food, and may have to be destroyed or removed from the park.

### Alert Bears to Your Presence

Make loud noises, shout, or sing. Hike in groups, stay on maintained trails, and use caution if vision is obstructed. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

### If You Encounter a Bear

Do not run; bears can easily outrun you. Plus, running may cause an otherwise non-aggressive bear to attack. If the bear is unaware of you, keep out of sight and detour behind and downwind of the bear. If the bear is aware of you but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

*Do not drop your pack!* This teaches bears how to obtain human foods and often means the bear must be removed.

Climbing trees to avoid bears is not often practical. All black bears, all grizzly cubs, and some adult grizzlies can climb trees. Plus, running to a tree may provoke an otherwise uncertain bear to chase you.

### If a Bear Approaches or Charges You

Do not run. Some bears will bluff their way out of a threatening situation by charging, then veering off or stopping abruptly. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops and then slowly backing away. If you are attacked, try to lie on the ground completely flat on your stomach. Spread your legs and clasp your hands over the back of your neck. *Do not drop your pack!* It will protect your back.



### Leave No Trace is . . .

a national education program promoting responsible outdoor recreation and stewardship of our public lands through outdoor skills and ethics. The National Park Service is proud to be a partner of Leave No Trace and urges visitors to learn more about how they can minimize recreation impacts and help protect Yellowstone's precious wildlands for future enjoyment. For more information visit a backcountry office in the park or go online to the Leave No Trace website at [www.LNT.org](http://www.LNT.org).



# Old Faithful Geyser

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Many myths exist about Old Faithful, the world’s most famous geyser (shown at left). The lists below can help you sort the facts from myths.

### Myths

- ✗ No one can predict Old Faithful anymore.
- ✗ It is so predictable, you can set your watch by its eruption.
- ✗ It is the only predictable geyser.
- ✗ It is the most predictable geyser.
- ✗ It erupts every hour on the hour.
- ✗ Its eruption is not as high as it used to be.
- ✗ Its eruption lasts less time than it used to.
- ✗ Park rangers can control Old Faithful’s eruption.

### Facts

- ✓ Old Faithful’s eruption length and height, and the time between eruptions varies daily and yearly.
- ✓ As of March 2006, the eruption lasts 1½ to 5 minutes; the average interval between eruptions is 92 minutes.
- ✓ Old Faithful’s height ranges from 106 feet to more than 180 feet, averaging 130 feet.
- ✓ Its average eruption length, height, and interval will change again—often as a result of an earthquake.
- ✓ 3,700 to 8,400 gallons of water are expelled per eruption, depending on the length of eruption.
- ✓ Just prior to eruption, water temperature at the vent is 204°F (95.6°C).
- ✓ It’s one of more than 300 geysers in Yellowstone.

Geysers are dynamic and constantly evolving. They respond to small, natural changes in their plumbing systems, water temperature, dissolved gas and mineral content of thermal water, amount of water, amount of heat, changes in pressure, and other factors. Geysers are also affected by natural events in Yellowstone such as frequent earthquakes.

The average interval between Old Faithful’s eruptions increased after the 1959 Hebgen Lake Earthquake, centered 12 miles northwest of the park’s west entrance. It increased again after the 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake, centered in Idaho. In 1998, another small earthquake lengthened the interval again; later, a swarm of earthquakes further increased the interval.

Occasionally, waiting for Old Faithful’s eruptions can stretch beyond the predicted time. Think of it this way: you’ve got time now to meet other visitors, read about the park, or take a much-needed rest. So relax and enjoy the time you spend with the world’s most famous geyser.

*Old Faithful (right) is a cone geyser, erupting in a narrow column; Great Fountain Geyser (below left), in the Lower Geyser Basin, is a fountain geyser, erupting broadly and in several directions.*



NPS



NPS

## How Geysers Work

Geysers are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can exceed the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C).

The surrounding pressure also increases with depth, much as it does with depth in the ocean. Increased pressure exerted by the enormous weight of the overlying rock and water prevents the water from vaporizing.

As the water rises, steam forms. Bubbling upward, steam expands as it nears the top of the water column until the bubbles are too large and numer-

ous to pass freely through the constrictions. At a critical point, the confined bubbles actually lift the water above, causing the geyser to splash or overflow. This decreases pressure on the system, and violent boiling results. Tremendous amounts of steam force water out of the vent, and the eruption begins.

Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser’s plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the gas bubbles diminish enough to be able to rise without ejecting the water.

## New Old Faithful Visitor Center Coming!

*An exciting event happens this year in the Old Faithful area! Ground-breaking will occur for the new Old Faithful Visitor Education Center. When the building is finished, you’ll have a central location for learning about Yellowstone’s hydrothermal features, the unique micro-organisms that live in them, and how people have been inspired by them.*



CTA Associates

The new Old Faithful Visitor Education Center is being planned to meet “Silver LEED Certification”—one of the first visitor centers in the National Park System to do so.

Its “green” features will include:

- ◆ Recycled materials and salvaged wood
- ◆ “Snow zones”—a natural soil moisture recharge system surrounding the building
- ◆ Locally and regionally manufactured materials
- ◆ A ventilation system in the foundation that acts as a thermal buffer to protect the sensitive geothermal area
- ◆ A multi-zone heating and cooling system that allows for a reduced heated space in winter
- ◆ Renewable resource cork flooring
- ◆ Composite wall coverings and roof shingles made from recycled materials
- ◆ Low-flow restroom plumbing
- ◆ Use of earth-friendly cleaning supplies



# The Canyon Visitor Education Center

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## Grand Opening August 25! The Visitor Center you helped build



**E**nter the new Canyon Visitor Education Center and the world of Yellowstone's supervolcano—an idea that has captured the minds and imaginations of people around the world. For the first time, park visitors will see, hear, and learn how the Yellowstone volcano, its geysers and hot springs, and geologic history shape the distribution and abundance of all life found here.

Explore these ideas through interactive exhibits, animations, audio-visual productions, and real-time scientific data.



*Detailed illustrations bring Yellowstone's "plumbing" systems into view.*

### Your entrance fee dollars

have helped rehabilitate and upgrade the Canyon Visitor Education Center. Originally built in 1958, it had developed structural defects and was too small to serve the number of visitors who come to the Canyon area. The renovated building now:

- ◆ includes two stories of exhibits
- ◆ has a new roof to withstand heavy snows
- ◆ is built with structural steel to withstand earthquakes associated with the Yellowstone caldera
- ◆ has fully accessible public spaces

### The unique exhibits include:

- ◆ A room-size relief model of Yellowstone that illuminates and narrates the park's volcanic eruptions, lava flows, glaciers, and earthquake faults for visitors on the first floor; from the second floor view, visitors can hear tribes associated with the park interpret the park's geology from their tribe's perspective.
- ◆ A 9,000 pound rotating globe illustrating global volcanic hotspots (shown at right).
- ◆ One of the world's largest lava lamps illustrating how magma rises by heat convection.
- ◆ Computer-generated exhibits displaying real-time earthquake and other geologic data exactly at the same time it is being collected in the park.
- ◆ Murals and enlarged photographs showing the enormity of Yellowstone's glaciers and their lasting effect on the landscape.
- ◆ Detailed panoramas, dioramas, and cross sections of life in a lodgepole forest and a grassland—habitats made possible by Yellowstone's fire and ice.



*Revolving on a film of water, the Kugel globe illustrates earth's movement while showing locations of volcanic hotspots.*

All photos this page by Jim Peaco, NPS

*Your entrance fee helped pay for the renovation of the Canyon Visitor Education Center, as part of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA). This act authorizes participating parks to keep 80% of the fees to fund maintenance, repair projects, public service programs, and natural and historical resource preservation. The remaining 20% of the fees generally goes to parks that don't collect fees but have similar needs and to fund other National Park Service projects.*

### Why have fees?

Managing public lands requires a major financial investment, which comes mostly from general tax revenues. Recreational use fees ensure that actual users pay an increased share of the costs, and these fees are applied to projects at the area where they were collected.

### About the Fee Program

- ◆ Allows a significant portion of the fees collected at a public area to be spent directly on behalf of that area.
- ◆ Encourages each agency to develop fair and equitable fee collection programs, whether

the public areas are large or small, urban or wilderness, natural or historical.

- ◆ Promotes the collection of fees where such fees can cover the cost of a new activity. In some cases, visitors will have to pay for activities that previously were free.

